covered with blood, and screeching horribly. Their cries reached him. The regiments which fought in the battle lost by MacMahon were the 8th, 25d, 24th, 25th, 22d.

40th, 55th, 63d, 65th, 66th, 76th, and 77th, and the 3d

10th, and 12th Chasseurs. I fell in with an

old soldier-wounded in this battle-who says he

o'clock on the 6th he would have achieved a great vic

held 15,000 men cooped up in Haguenau, and he foolishly

reserves came to the front; so, with about 33,000 men,

more freely. Yet here was a whole park of artillery doing nothing, and abundance of amounition. Oh!

the more I hear of their affairs, the more do I writhe,

TRATION.

ANXIOUS CROWDS IN THE STREETS OF PARIS-

PROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDEN

It is a farce to announce that the sittings are public

nobedy will get through the military cordon, the people flock to the spot. Sometimes there is a sudden heaving

charge made by the police or the military, to push the

tell what drove the people into the gardens of the Taile-

the gates closed. Accidents of trifling consequence

fested, either on the part of these who drive, nor any resentment exhibited on the part of those who are driven

ber. They may pick up a word or two, and thu

anticipate the news in the evening papers, but the hope

an foriorn one. Still they attend. As to ascertaining

what is being done, by means of any Press privilege, it is

wholly out of the question. A few Press-tickets alone

are given, and the members of the Fourth Estate, who

slate one another very courteously in the matter of re-

The physicenomy of Paris at this moment is singularly

o mildly Prussian. I saw two men hustled off this morn

ng without ceremony by the agents of the police. One

true Official was posted probone, to denounce the Mayor of Nancy for his proclamation advising the citizens not

to resist the Prussians if they came. His neighbor fired

city, the Mayor's proclamation exhibited great good

sense, designed, as it was, to save the city from destruc-tion. I don't know what the rejeinder was, but I heard

this as the cerollary to the argument: "Then I suppose

Well, but if there is no defense!" and so the words

went on, until the debaters were the center of a noisy

he man who maintained that it would be wiser to sur-

render without fighting, then to fight against overpower-

fled away by a couple of police officers. The other inci-

ately cried out, "Here's another of those Prasslans."
"I am not a Prasslau," he replied; "I am a Dane, and

Prussia !" But the rejoinder did not help him. The

very word "Prassian." Blue the term "Suspect,"

during the Reign of Terror, is sufficient, applied to any-

body, to rulse a herner's next about him. So it was in

this case. He was rulely assuited, and was saved from

Public opinion is becoming more and more irritated

against the Imperial administration, which has collapsed

most shamefully in presence of the difficulties of the

present situation. The Ministries are in a state of atter

took the onths hast night at the Tullieries, and this morn

ing held their first conneil under the presidency of the

Dissension here will immensely help the Prussians now

Igor and energy, and yield to the just demands of the

nation, that competent heads be given to the army, that

may obtain popularity for a time. What is most to be de-plored, and exasperates most is the atter absence of effi-

cal information as to the losers the army has sustained

Intelligence reaches here from Belgian and other sources

side by side with the one that told us the "Prouch

PARIS UNDER A NEW MINISTRY.

THE STOCK-JOBEING HOAN ATTRIBUTED TO ONE

[PROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

day the approaches to the Legislative Assembly are perfectly free from crowds, but the National Guard is in

force within the raisings, and it is presumable troops are

not far off. Nevertheless, the popular excitement has not

been calmed by the advent of the new Ministry, which is

only another version of the old one. In some respects it is

the personal order; that is, more or less the infimate

Tour d'Anvergne-an historical name-Foreign Affairs,

M. Chevreno, Minister of the Interior, who has worked

his way into power by sheer energy of character and ad-

ministrative ability, and Jérôme David, Minister of Pub

of the Emperor. With the exception of De La

even less reputable. All are, more or less, Imperialists of

Paris, Aug. 12.—There is a full here. To-

OF THE NEW MINISTERS-ABSURD OFFICIAL WAR NEWS-EQUALLY ABSURD RUMORS-

EFFORTS FOR DEFENSE—CHANGARNIER RE-FUSES THE CHIEF COMMAND.

pnerilities excits indignation, and well they may.

we got to give up all our towns without fi

maintaining that as Nancy was an open

tion with some one standing by at a kiesk where a Me

differ very violently in their respective papers, ac

mob back. Yesterslay a false alarm of nobody could

ries, whence they were presently driven out again and

occur, of course; but there is no angry feeling mani-

never witnessed anything so frightful as the

Vol. XXX No. 9,166.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1870.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE TRIBUNE is the only necespaper in the United States receiving full special dispatches from the seat of war, and fully represented by Special Corre-epondents with both Prussian and French armies, and at the leading capitals. THE TRIBUNE dispatches have been used, in an imperfect form, by The New York Herald, World, Times, and Sun. They were thus used yesterday by The New-York Herald and Sun.

THE PRUSSIAN FORCES AT METZ. AT LEAST 208,000 MEN EROUGHT AGAINST BAZAINE -THE RIGHTS OF PRIVATE PROPERTY RE-

SPECTED BY THE PRUSSIANS. 15V TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 22, 1870. The special correspondent of THE TERRUNE Writes from the King's headquarters at Herny (15) miles W. S. W. of Metz, on the railroad to Forbach), on the 14th inst.: "The Ninth Army Corps, encamped here till this morning, has moved forward on Metz. Four corps, comprising at least 208,000 men, are already near that fortress.

"The orders of the King respecting the inviolability of private property are most stringently executed. In two cases known to me, offenders have been examined by the King's aides-de-camp and promptly panished."

THE RECENT BATTLES.

THE SLAUGHTER ON THESDAY AND THURSDAY-THE CROWN PRINCE VISITS THE KING AT PONTSA-MOUSSON-RUMORS OF PEACE NES GOTIATIONS.

BY TOLEGRAPH TO THE TRESUNE.] LONDON, Monday, Aug. 22, 1870.

Another special correspondent telegraphs from Pont-a-Mousson on Sanday: "The French, in the battle of Thursday, were driven back to the forts of St. Quentin, where, from the Prussian front, they are still visible. The villages of Vionville, Flavigny. Rezonville, and Gravelotte are much burned, and resemble slaughter-houses. The tields are covered with dead Prossians. Their cavalry, while charging the French lines beyond Gravelette, suffered much. The vast numbers of dead French still on the

battle-field of Tuesday show the battle of that day to have been as terrible for them as that of Thursday. "The King arrived here last night. The Crown

Prince is said to have visited him this morning, and to have returned toward Vitry. "Latour is a prisoner. There are many rumors of

THE BATTLE OF GRAVELOTTE. ANOTHER LETTER FROM KING WILLIAM.

REELLS, Monday, Aug. 22, 1870. The journals here to-day publish another letter from King William to the Queen, concerning Thursday's battle, dated Rezonville, Aug. 19, of which the he is a traitor.

following is an extract: sixe to be again repaised. I cannot feretell the enedesigned bivouseking here, but I food, after some bulting, and getting ready to bolt. hours, that I am without my luguage. In fact, I have not removed my clothing for to hours.

THE FEELING IN GERMANY.

THE CESSION OF ALSACE DEMANDED-PRENCH LISHED AT NASCY. [BY TELLURAPH TO THE TRIBUNE]

Emperor of Modern Germany. On this point Franks fort and Munich are of one mind with Berlin. "French residents here are treated as during

they are placed, has not received a single com- Socialists don't believe in any of them. The Cler-"The movement of troops to the front is in-

sessant. Another large portion of the Northern array is on the way to refinferce Steinmetz.

"A head Post-Office of the North German Contederation has been established at Nancy.

AFFAIRS AT CHALONS.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE EMPEROR-HE PASSED THROUGH THE PRUSSIAN LINES-HE APPEARS HAILWAY TUNNEL MINED.

IN TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 22, 1870. The containing and accrespondent of The Transpar writes the Cents Gardes I have further details of the affair regard to the affair of the 18th. After a battle of at Longueville on Monday last, which was in fact | nine hours, Bazaine held all his positions. The Min-

port, competaling the Cents Garden, the Empress's dragoous, and the Gendarmeric D'Elite, left Metz and reached Longoeville-près-Metz (which must not be confounded with Longueville near St. Avold. depth. At Lengueville the Emperor and household enemap for the night. Early Monday morning they were awakened by canno-shot. Rushing out of encampagent. The escort mounted instantly. The Emperor tambled into his carriags with the utmost Emperor tembled into his carriage with the utmost

"The Prassian recommissance which had caused this alarm was easily driven back, and the imperial carriages, surrounded by a strong escort, made their way through Gravelotte to Conflans, and thence the next morning to Verdan. The escort was without food, except what they could glean by the way, from

the time of leaving Metz until Verdan was reached. This retreat or flight of the Emperor was made and condition of France, and what steps may be tent in the engagement around Merc. A large natithrough the very midst of the Prussian army then lying about Mars la Tour, where a battle was so shortly afterward to occur. The Emperor and his of Italy. escort bad no notion what peril they ran till subse- The Marquis de la Valette, the French Minister to quently; but they actually passed during the night | England, has been instructed to make demands here through, as well as just on the edge of the Prussian

to Châlens. An efficer approached him at St. Hilaire, and without much ceremony ventured to say, 'Sire, you must be fatigued.' 'Yes, indeed?' answered the Emperor, 'and hungry also,'

"I saw the Emperor this morning. He is altered astonishingly; locking not only much older, but blotched and puffy. He moves about with an air of helplessness.

"The Gardes Mobiles are all leaving, and Châlons is much more orderly without them.

"The long tunnel on the railway between Epernay and Reims is mined by the French, as they are expecting the Prussians on that line."

THE SITUATION AT PARIS.

THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF DEFENSE THE EMPRESS IS BELIEVED TO URGE AB-DICATION-A POLITICAL TRANSFORMATION GAMBETTA CONSIDERS PALPKAO TRUST-WORTHY BECAUSE A TRAITOR TO THE RE-GENCY-THE PROSPECTS-A NICKNAME FOR

> 1BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, Monday, Aug. 22, 1870.

The special correspondent of The Terbune writes from Paris on Sanday (21st): "The Committee of Defense as finally organized comprises Gen. Trochu, Marshal Vaillant, Admiral Rigault de Genouilly Baron Jérôme David, Gen. De La Tour, Gen. Guied, Gen. D'Autemarre D'Ervillé, and Gen. Soumain. It possess the fullest powers, and has a special executive committee that meets daily in the War Office, reeciving reports on the state of the defensive works, armament, munitions and provisions in store, and all operations. These reports go subsequently to the Minister of War, and thence to the Council.

"It is fully believed here that the Empress is arging the Emperor to abdicate in favor of his son; but the Emperor refuses. All the acts of the Corps Législatif take effect without Imperial decrees confirming them or directing their execution."

The following extract from a private letter dated Sist, by a correspondent long resident in Paris, gives a singularly clear and trustworthy account of the actual situation and prospects in the French capital: Trochn's first and second addresses to Paris, and his first to the Temps marks the extent and rapidity if the political transformation we are undergoing, while the personal elements of the provisional anonymous Covernment show that the transformation must go further before a reformation begins. I say 'anonymous,' for, although the old name is still over the door, the business has gone into the hands of assignees. The real executive friumvirate i Bazaine, Trochu, and Palikao. The Lexislature i led mainly by Thiers and Gambetta, who have strucbands with Palikao for the occasion.

"The Republicans don't care to push things much faster than they are going; they do not, at least want to declare a republic now. The nearest to a onelusion reached last Friday by about a hundred of them, members of the Left, journalists and others, was to wait and watch the growing chance. At a later and much smaller meeting, or interview, between a dozen Republicans and Gambetta, the latter being asked whether Palikao deserved all the trust he seemed to place in him, answered, 'Yes, because

"Gambetta, young as he is, shows more of the "About 8:00 p. m. fighting ceased standardly. With- quality of a political leader than anybody else in out this I should have acted as at Königgratz. Von the Chamber, except the Nester Thiers. The real Roon saved me this alternative. The troops have trouble is the old one; the party is all heads and no performed miracles of valor arminst an enemy equally | no body. As Béranger long since said, 'There is no brave, who withdraw by laches, resuming the offen- one for Vice-President.' But the mili even now has began to grind Napoleonism pretty hard, crashing it my's fate. I shrink from learning our losses. I had finely and not slowly. The Napoleonists are already

"From what I bear, from what Americans long in business tell me, from other evidence such as Troclass letter, and from a very remarkable letter written by George Saud, shown me by her correspondent, I judge that the ex-Napoleonists, the assignative voters on the plebiscitum, are now almost RESIDENTS IN FRANKS ORT WELL THEATED- | beyond the old Opposition in their contempt of the LARGE RE-ENFORCEMENTS TO STEINMETZ- Imperial regime. You hear fremson constantly in the A CHIEF POST-OFFICE OF GERMANY ESTARS | open streets and cards. Spies, if any still remain, may listen and be welcome. Even the American tenrists and residents are cooling in their admiration

for the ilmperor. twenty years of miscoverament, will prove equal to fort, writes on Taursday (18th); "Manifestoes begin | the need of the situation, or whether this anonyto appear in the South German papers, insisting that I mous Government can bring out the latent virility Absoce must be could to Germany as a condition of of the people, are open questions. That with a govpeace. At Ultramontane member of the Bavarian ernment of revolutionary energy and in full evelance of confidence with the people, they could defend Paris Parliament publishes a letter saying 'be who shall | and drive the Germans off French soil, I have no remits Alsace to its own country will be the First | shadow of doubt. But the assignees are merely coelesced, not united; working together on a comprecalse, not an agreement; one manager frusting another because he is a trainer,' not noting with the fall "French residents here are treated as during peace. The British Consul, under whose protection means reservations. The Republicant protection leaf party is not enthusiastic. The weil-needs lands

> " Although there has been hold entting of red-tape. an administration so long the slave of routine still | baggage and wagon train. It is reported that he is Parisians have already nicknamed him 'Ollivier on a war-footing.' Offivier himself kept his promise to support his successors, by quitting the Chamber, Barely before has he been so faithful to his word."

HOW PARIS IS DECEIVED. FRENCH VICTORY.

Pants, Monday, Aug 22, 1870. In the Senate, to-day, one of the Ministers stated that, after a suspension of news for forty-eight hours, the Government had received a dispatch from from Children on Friday (19th): "From officers of Marshal Bazaine, confirming his former dispatch in ister could not say more; but he would affirm that Bazsine was full of confidence, which feeling was shared by the Minister of War.

The quarries of Jaumont, mentioned by Count Palikae, in his statement to the Corps Legislatif of the defeat of the Prince Royal, on the 18th, have been in existence for over six conturies. They are very extensive, and have been worked to a great

La Liberté reports that Bazuine succeeded in reaching the railway from Mézieres to Montmedy, and procured all the provisions he needed. The trains, filled with supplies, had been waiting for him at Setheir tents, they beheld shells falling all about their | dan, it being dangerous to push them forward on ac-

PROSPECTS OF INTERVENTION.

A CONVENTION OF THE GREAT POWERS CALLED | Belgium. FOR BY PRUSSIA—THE CONDITION OF FRANCE TO BE CONSIDERED — PRINCE NAPOLEON'S MISSION TO ITALY-QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 22, 1870. It is reported that the Minister of Prussia at Florence has communicated to the Italian Government the copy of a note inviting the concurrence of the Great Powers for the consideration of the inter-

necessary to prevent anarchy. Prince Napoleon has arrived at Florence, and it is reported that his mission is to demand the mediation

similar to these of Prince Napoleon at Florence.

The Berlin journals to-day publish the letter of Queen Victoria to the Empress Eugenie, dated Aug. | Minister of the Interior to the Prefects of Depart-"The Emperor was only too glad to find a third- | Queen Victoria to the Empress Lagenie, dated Aug. | Manual Manua class carriage at Verdun in which to pursue his way | to mediate. She intimates that that is an affair for | the distribution of arms to the people from the the grapeshot of the Prussians, thoroughly exhausted,

the Cabinet, and the Cabinet thinks the time in-

The Paris Gaulois says that the Diplomatic Corps now meets daily in that city. The English Embassy in that city is auxiously awaiting the favorable moment to introduce proposals of peace. It is said that, let the turn of events be what it may, the interposition will certainly be made, and that before the end of this month.

THE SIEGE OF STRASBOURG.

THE WATER SUPPLY CUT OFF-NON-COMBATANTS ORDERED OUT OF THE CITY BY THE FRENCH

Paris, Monday, Aug. 22, 1870. Late advices have been received here from Evnstein, a town near Strasbourg. The Prussian army besieging Strasbourg had caused the people of Ernstein to change the course of the little river Ill, in that neighborhood, in order to stop the supply of water for the city. The Prussians had appointed a Mayor for Ernstein. The General in command of Strasbourg had driven out of the defenses all who sume army stores without affording aid.

THE NEUTRAL POWERS. A NEUTRAL LEAGUE FORMED AMONG THE GREAT

POWERS. London, Monday, Aug. 22, 1570. The Constitutionnel has an editorial, evidently inspired by the Government, reviewing the conduct of the neutral Powers. It says Austria and Italy at the breaking out of the war united in a watchful neutrality, which, according to circumstances, might be transformed into intervention. Lately England entered the scene by proposing the formation of a neutral league, with the obligation on each member not to act without advising the others. The proposal met with some difficulty, as Italy had already entered into engagements with Austria. The Cabinet of Vienna then informed the Government of Florence that it might consider itself released from its promises, and Italy hastened to make the fact known, and to accept the proposals of England. Russia also accepted them; whereupon France advised Austria to do the same. It is not known what action the latter power has taken. "But," concludes the writer ' all these negotiations are of secondary importance Let us happily terminate the war. There will be time then to think of the neutral powers."

MISCELLANEOUS FRENCH NEWS. BREAKING UP OF THE CHALONS CAMP CON

FIRMED-DESTROYING THE BOIS DE BOU-Pages, Monday, Aug. 22, 1879. rough Paris to the front since Friday morning. It is said that there are now nearly 200,000 good troops at and near Paris. A fine body of men, taken from the | no hope for those who have come to brave our ramparts; Customs service, also marched through the streets to-day, on their way to the front. Prefound outbuslasm was produced yesterday by the passage through | Premer, Odivier, and adds that he was seen yest the streets of American applulances going to the front. Every one remarked the completeness and perfection of all their arrangements. The activity in equipping the artillery regiments has lately been increasing. Several have already gone to the front. One hundred priests, going to the array as volum assistants in the hospitals, yesterday to through Paris, carrying their knapsnehs on

The enum at Chillors has been raised, and the froms there have been ordered to take posalong the line. It is officially reported here that Marshal MacMahon is performing some suratorical ovements preliminary to no action, which Marshall

backs. The people were deeply moved by to

Bazaine is prepared to support. The destruction of the Bob de Boulogne has been commenced. A large part of it, however, will not be touched. Only those positions near the wall of the city will be cleared away. The ramports are at posity fortified with large cannon. The forts are fully any moment by draw-bridges. It is reported that in

have published a statement danying the report. A decree in the Januar Official prohile exportation of grain, entite, or forage along the last maritime line from St. Valory to Dankerque.

The remnants of the recluents of cavalry, cuirasters, and inners, so terribly out up in the Late but-

In some of the French provinces the penale batte recently attacked innecent persons who were supposed to be Prussian sales. The Government will gods are as thold as always heretogue, for their take measures immediately to prevent these outraces herenfier.

The Emperor left behind at Chillons his personal hesitates and obstructs. As for Trochu, the determined to charge with MacMahon's troops in the next battle. It was removed vesterday that Persigny wrote a despairing letter to the Emperor, and that he endervoxed to send it by felegraph, but its transmission was forbidden by a high funtionary, but La Liberté pronounces the story false to-day.

A special disputch to Le Public, from Bruss-1s, says DECREPHT-THE GUARD MOBILE LEAVING-A THURSDAY'S BATTLE STILL CLAIMED AS A the request of Prussia that her wounded may be sent home by way of Brussels and Luxemisters, has been refused, on the ground that its purpose was to clear the way for the relaforcements coming to the

Prussian army. An attache of the Vienna Cabinet has an love her. He is reported to be the beaver of disputches of exta

moment to the Cabact of the Tuileries. ENGLISH WAR NEWS.

TWO SONS OF COUNT BISMARCK WOUNDED-BIS-MARCK'S REGIMEN. NOT YET "ANNUILATED" -THE PRUSSIAN LOSSES ON THURSDAY-A PRUSSIAN BARK CAPTURED BY THE PRENCH Loxnoy, Monday, August 22, 1070

The two sons of Count Von Bismarck, officers in the Prussian army, have both been wounded in the recent buttles. Count Von Bismurck's regiment, which has several times recently been reported "totally annihilated," has not yet been and waire. A French side-wheel corverte to-day captured a

Prussian bark of Plymouth. Many special of were gathered on the beach, witnessed the affeir. A dispatch from Mexicos, dated to-day, says the loss of the Prussians in the last battles that fearfal. More than 40,000 wounded remained on the fields of, one at Treves, and which may drop upon us by Bouzonbattle without assistance. The Prussians have maked ville permission to send their wounded home through

H. D'Armin, the North German Envoy at Rome, has paid a visit to Garibahli at Caprena in cons quence of the alliance between Italy and France.

A Paris dispatch states that the Garde Mobile is returning to Paris from Chalons, doubtless because it is unprovided with arms. The Prasslan pickets are reported to have been seen near St. Divier.

The Prussian cavalry was not used to any great ex-

THE PRESS ON THE SITUATION.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF ARMS IN PARIS-

THE EMPEROR TO COMMAND THE IMPERIAL GUARD IN THE NEXT BATTLE. The Constitutionsel publishes a circular from the

arsenals. The Minister continues: "Arm, arm and hundreds of horses galloping back to our lines without delay. We are in a crisis when all must ome forward for the defense of the country. Inflame young men by your patriotism, and use every means to make soldiers of them."

The Journal Official contradicts the report of the illness of the Emperor, and says that he will command the Imperial Guard in the next great battle for the defense of Paris. The Moniteur says, last week the Emperor and Prince Imperial were in camp at Courcelles, near Rheims, where they were escorted by the Cent Gardes and a company of cavalry. The North German Gazette categorically denies the rumor now circulating through Italy that Prussia has offered to send a garrison to Rome to replace the French troops lately withdrawn.

The Daily News copies with approval the article from The Economist concerning the Queen's perpetual sence from the seat of Government even in a crisis like the present. The Ners goes still further, and urges that the Premier, Mr. Gladstone, instead of that such heroic soldiers should have been so miserably sing his valuable time in vibrating at the Queen's pleasure between the extremities of the island, be made at once Regent, with power to perform the duties which she so persistently deserts, though so

enormously paid to perform.

The Prussians having issued a proclamation that all persons not soldiers of the French army found in arms against Prussia shall be tried by a military Court, and, on conviction, shot, La Liberté advises the Government to declare by decree that all members of the Garde Mobile, the Franco-Tireurs, the Customs Guards, and the Foresters belong to the reg-

L'Oplajon Nationale urges the formation of an army squadron of cuirassiers; by a detachment near Paris, and that the supreme command of the cos combined for the defense of Paris be placed in the hands of a dictator.

The Journal Official, this morning, explaining the

hick of advices from Metz, says: "The military situation is such that this circumstance need not alarm, still less discourage. If she enemy has happened for a moment to hold Bazaine's army near ta, he has done so at the cost of the greatest sacrifices, whose business takes them into the neighbor and he is at the same time compelled to keep there the | hood of the seat of collective wisdom, are comenter part of his own army, viz.: the corps of Prince Frederick Charles and Gen, Steinmetz, What in the meanwhile will the corps of the Prince Royaldo! March directly on Paris I or join the other two corps in an effort to erash the army of Bazaine. The latter supposition is the Chamber, as in the days of the Convention. But then army reunited at Châlons or some other point, under Every day, however, in spite of the keowledge that the orders of MarshallMacMahon-an army which may place the Prussians in the same situ-ntion they boast they have put the army to and fro of the immense throng. It is the result of Bansine, that is to say, cut them off and blocks them p. Let us with confidence await events. In any case. ag our armies are defented at Metz er at Châlons, end herself to the last drop of blood, to the last car-ridge. It will thus give entire France all the time it ceds to some to her defense, and then there will be The people show by their presence that they are a hope for those who have come to brave our ramparts; anxious to learn what is going on in the Chang

La Librate r iterates the report of the flight of the exat Culos. Switzerland, and that he bitterly reproaches the unjority in the Chembers for descriing him.

WASITINGTON WAR NEWS. A PROTEST FROM THE PRUSSIAN GOVERN-

ton, Aug. 22.-Secretary of State Von has sent the following telegram to the Minisor of the North German Union at Washington, by

ADGUSTON.-On the 19th inst., as a bearer of a flag of truce, carry lag a white flag, accompanied by a trumpeter true, carry his trumpet, approached at a slow pace the French outposis to deliver nessages from French surcons in behalf of wounded Frenchmen, he was fired on by all the French patrols he met on the way, so that he was forced to return after his trumpeter had been verely wounded. We protest solemnly against this iolation of the laws of nations."

THE DATILE AF CHALONS CONTRADICTED—THE SMAN RESERVES FOLLOWING UP THE

MAIN ARMY. WISHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 23, 1970. The members of the French Legation here deny the reports, published in some of the New-York journals, of a buttle near Châlous, between the Crown Prince and Marshul MacMahon, in which the [The disputals referred to was not published in Figuresic, as we discredited the report.—Eb.] Baron Ceroli, in conversation with a prominent alter of this place, remarked to-day that King William had an army of 200,000 reserves following him up from Germany, and that if he got in would willingly fight by the side of you others against front of and surrounded Paris, he would still be able

skeep open his communication with home.

METZ BEFORE THE SIEGE. EMPLOYMENT OF PRESHAN CAVALEY—THE ROUDERS OF THE BATTLES ON THE VOSGES. PROGRAMMENTAL CORRESPONDENTAL

More, Aug. 19-10 p. m .- Arrived here from Samey of a last night. Impossible to find a room till half-e at 10; then only a camp bed, for which I ampaying 15 can night, and giad to get it. I wrote you from Did you get my lefter! A young man from confusion. The Cabinet, which has been constituted, unreached the ker? at the same time as I did. He tells dertakes an awtua responsibility. No one believes it can he Proclams are continually reconnoliering in this stand. There is not a department but is out of joint. the deliberations concerning the formation of the Minister Unions (Lancers) came into Boulay. They comty in the deliberations concerning the formation of the Minister Union consents to barness, their horses to also cons an agre not in the least leterfered with. Yesteron leads of folder on the market-place and conduct in the forenoun it is a dynastic ministry. The batch not obeyed, the solders would have set fire arm themselves to the Prasslan camp. If they ad not obeyed, the soldlers would have set fire to the fedder. The whole of the country, from to the frontier, is eccupied by the who hold of every able-bodied peasant, and force in to do their balding. No force is here to prevent hous. The Castem-House officers have quitted the fron-These Uhlans even amuse themselves by hunting lown our gendarues. Yesterday, after the departure from Boulay of a small detachment of our 2d Hussars, a econnectering party of Prussian Uhlans, about 30 strong, a se into the town. A youngster leaped upon a horse ad brought back the hussars. The result was a shirmish, which ended by their being put to dustr but they lost several men, and they billed the emptain-commandant of our small dechiment. None of the peasants here are armed; bey are, therefore compelled to obey the Prassians. A division of our army reconneitered the country yesterday, but saw no one. It is thought the object is to draw the Prussians into our lines. We have a strong army be-The Metz, at about six or eight kilometers distant besprendid; but will the Prussians come! I believe we we in our front three great Prussian army corps, one which has drunbed us at Welssenburg, and which has scadened the enfrance to the Vosges, at Saverne, and is making its way hither. The other, which took Forbach and occupies our frontiers to St. Avold; and lastly, the

Half pairt six.-We have just met the Emperor. He was in his carriage with three Generals. They look preuntily calm. No escort accompanied the carria n. Changarnier is here. He has been well received by a comparer, and is said to have received a command. has been seen on horseback in his General's uniform. of the artillery of the Guard has returned to Yesterday there was scarcely a soldier in Metz. tay the city is full. These men are going to the cenfome belong to regiments just from the field of trie, and have come to be incorporated into a new orps d'armée. It is impossible to get trustworthy information. We have any number of reports, but they continually contradict one another: everybody is suspicious of his neighbors, and stokes his , every imovement. At Nancy, every ableed man was demanding arms. There were none to

The war is a terribly earnest one. Unless the slaus are arrested by a strong force, they will be in blons before many days. The affair lat Freschweiler es, it appears, something appalling. I spoke with one of the naval guard who saw the whole business from a tower at Niederbrun. He saw the men retreating under

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

PROGRESS OF THE NINTH CENSUS—INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF GOLD BANKS— GOVERNMENT BONDS IN GERMANY, IN TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE !

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 21, 1810. The organization of the consus bureau has been con nage. If MacMahon had only been reenforced at 12 pleted. There are now 275 clerks at work, and as fast as the reports come in from the assistant-marshals of tory, as the enemy was falling back; but unhappily the the sub-divisions in the various States, they are thoroughly overhauled and compiled, and the mainly French had not reserves, and the Prussians had. He ties, ages, sexes, and occupation of the people propgave them three hours to surrender. In that time their erly classified, white and colored distinguished, whi ing, manufactures, trades, professions, and bash MacMahon had to centend with 130,000. By this time, of the towns and cities fully and distinctly given, and too, all the ammunition was expended, the soldiers hav-ing flung down their knapsacks in order to rush forward many interesting statistical facts developed, never ore included in the census returns of our country. There are as yet no complete returns from any city or State and probably will be none until about October first. In many cases marshals are required to have a subllylsion gone entirely, over, and it is often found necessary to have them materially corrected, which causes much delay. Superintendent Walker says the large cities have all wonderfully increased in popula-THE COLLAPSE OF THE IMPEDIAL ADMINIStion and wealth, but some of them will not show as large population as has been estimated for them, because of FOREIGNERS WITH ANY ACCENT CONSIDERED AS PRUSSIAN SPIES—DOURTS AS TO THE NEW MINISTRY—PUERILE WAR REPORTS. the absorption, by the various suburban cities, fowns, and villages, of a large portion of the population of the larger cities. Brooklyn, Jersey City, and the cities in New-Jersey and Connecticut, contiguous to and almost Paris, Aug. 11 .- "Paris is tranquil." That is to forming partiof New-York, will show very great increase my, no disturbances of the smallest consequence have of population, the larger number of whom do business yet occurred, though turbulent groups have not been New-York City. The Marshal of Brooklyn reports wanting. The Legislative Assembly is the center of that the increase there will be 60 per cent, while 50, ex cent is the estimate for Jersey City. Newark, it is anxious attention; but the approaches to the edifice in which this august body is in deliberation are earefully elnimed, has 120,000, and a large number of its inhabitants do business in New-York. Gen. Walker estimates that guarded by something like 4,000 regulars, including a New-York City will have over \$60,000. From Boston nothing has yet been received. The Marshal, narines (called the infanterie de la mavine), therefore leading to the conclusion that there are also horse-marines somewhere, and two companies of however, reports that there will be about 10 per cent lecrease on 1860. From Chicago there are but three wards the Paris Guards and of the National Guard. No one is complete, showing 24,512. Four wards from Constituation permitted to pass the armed cordon without an authoricomplete, show 21,289. Two wards in Balthuore, comzation of some sort. Even members of the Chambers explete, show 22,611, of whom 1,823 are colored. Four wards perience a difficulty in getting through, and several have of Washington City are completed, and foot up 55,800 even been prevented from advancing. People This is less than half the city, and shows an increase of 88 per cent over 1860. With Georgetown and Washin ten County, tids city will have a population of about 180,000, more than double that of 1800. No returns have pelled to go a long, long way around to get to their destination. It is difficult to understand yet been received from Missouri, but it is estimated that why these extraordinary precautions are taken. Probathe population of that State has increased about one dy they are intended to prevent a popular invasion of tenth since 1869. There is not yet a ward complete from Philadelphia, but, from the subdivisions already in, au estimate has been made that the increase will be at per cent over 1866. All of the Southern States will show a vast increase in population. Now, for the first line, the entire colored population will be enumerated and classed in the representative column, lastead of one-fifth of them

> England. Altogether the until census promises to be very interesting in facts and developments. The Controller of the Currency has issued a pumphi t dreular containing forms and instructions for the organ ration of National gold banks, setting forth in very clear, comprehensive language, all the re-quirements necessary for the establishment of such banks. Among the suggestions made is one that whether the bonds forwarded are registered or coupens. the persons sending them for deposit should state where they wish the interest made payable, which may be at Washington, New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimere, or New-Orleans. One-third part of the paid in capital of every Association must be kept on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States, in registered bonds, as ccurity for its circulation whether it takes circulation or or, and in no case can an Association be authorized to commence the business of banking until it shall have posited with the Treasurer at least \$30,000 in registered this. The minimum capital with which a bank can be organized under the general provisions of the act is \$100,000, and as the installments of stock are paid in, the amount thereof must be certified to the Couroller luorder that the books of the Bereau shall at all times ex-

as heretofore. Notwithstanding the devastation by the war in Virginia, that the State will show on ingreased population. It is discovered that in

Virginia none of the schools are in operation

owing to the lack of proper legislative action, but they will all be reestablished under the township plan of New-

hibit the amount of paid-in capital of the Association.

Henry D. Cooke of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. states that the fact that the German bankers of this country ire preparing to take the Prussian loan, is a healthy sign of our financial condition, and instead of de ing our bonds will tend to increase their value, from the fact that such action on the part of the German bankers s a sure proof of the financial ability of this country not only to meet its own obligations, but to take up the loans of other countries. He says our scentifies are to-day the best in the world.

ing odds, and expose a city and its inhabitants to plunder and massure. The affair terminated by his being has Acting Secretary Richardson has decided that clerks in have twelve days leave of absence, and those living in coming elections. The population of Annapolis, Md., by the new census proves to be but a little beyond 6,000 in habitants, showing very little increase beyond the ceasus

> Dispatches from Rear Admiral Rodgers to the Navy Department announce the arrival of the Colorado at Simus Pown, Africa, on the 3d of July, 21 days from Kar de Janeiro. The Alaska was en route to Slogapero. Ne political news of importance. Officers underewall well. The Treasury officials seized 7,500 cients from the express office at Portress Mouroe, landed from the U. S. deamer Severn. They were shipped from Havaira. These eights were released to-day by the owners paying a penalty equal to the duty on the eigars. Hereafter no Government vessels will be allowed to bring in more eigars or tobacco than the law allows.

THE LABOR CONGRESS.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—The Labor Congress met this morning with 35 manusers present. Mr. Red-stone of California offered the following which was

onlines simila as exempt from lapouts and other duties.

Mr. Worthimston offered a resolution, that was tabled on Saturday, relating to the degradation of stati officers, coming toward Paris; but if the new ministry exhibit engineers, paymasters, and surgeons of the Navy. It did not appear at all in the minutes, therefore he moved its

the administration of the various departments of the State be at once remodeled and rendered efficient, it Workingmen's Association was adopted; also, a retion instructing the Secretary to provide a record of the votes of the Senators and Representatives in Compress on nestions pertaing to labor referest. The Committee on regardantion presented a report. Mr. Woff offered, situate for the report, which was bad on the table, ection declaring the basis of representation met on-incrable apposition, but was passed. The point y those upperling it was that the basis excluded that they amount to 11,000 killed and wounded. McMahea's entire largage was taken, and he fled—so this report says—in hot haste. What Gen. Frousard's losses ent labor organizations in the States that diwere, we do not yet know. But while these facts come from foreign sources, Government sends out the most trivial dispatches. To wit, the last from Metz tells us. that "last night it rained in torrents." This may go diers went down into Saarbruck to buy tobacco," Such

> CINCIS NATI, Ohio, Aug. 22 - During the afternoon there were about 40 delegates present. The consideration of the report of the Committee on Organization was re-sumed, and each worden superstelly remainered and passed. The time for the next meeting was fixed on the

who is not a bona fide member of the organization herepresents.

On a motion to adopt the constitution as a week, much confusion arease. Mr. sanford deelered it had been precedinated arease. Mr. sanford deelered it had been preceding to a clique. The committee repelled the institution. The vote was taken by yeas and tays, and antion. The vote was taken by yeas and tays, and antion. The vote was taken by yeas and tays, and antion. The vote deelered was corrected, and the vote deelered greatly the record was corrected, and the vote deelered for the vote deeler of the contraint the constitution, and for the chair and the hall, saying the would resign. President Trevellick finally deelared the constitution adopted. On motion, delegates bound the constitution adopted. A resolution by Mr. George to dispense with prayer at the opening of the Congress was tabled. The Convention adjourned size die.

THE CANADIAN FIRES. OTTAWA, Out., Aug. 22 .- The fires are still

Gen. Sherman will leave Ohio for Des Melnes, Lows, next Saturday. After spending a few days there he was make his intended tour of the Indian country.

Carpress. We are assured the programme is to be one of Doublest. That the shir-building material good by American allow tion, and that it will be communicated to the Chambers co-night. Assuredly there has been inaction enough.

A resolution expressing approval of the International

Cammings, Massachusetts, A. M. Puett, Tadiana; John Magnire, Massachusetts, A. M. Puett, Tadiana; John Magnire, Massarit, Moses W. Pieles, Nichigan; Alexander Campbell, Illinois; Robert Gilchrist, Kennucky; D. S. Curtiss, District of Columbia; John Sidney, Penagy-vanin; John B. Wolf, West Virghda, A. M. Pholicaconecticut, J. A. Wortbington, California; Canada Birggs, Nebrusha; A. M. West, Mississippi; F. L. Miller, Tennessee.

third Monday in August.

Mr. Davis offered an additional section, which was adopted, providing that no delegate shall be admitted who is not a bona fide member of the organization he

he Werks, they are nonentitles or objectionable. Of course no Ministry will ever be entirely acceptable to all

opinion, an indecency of power, sure to produce reaction sooner or later. The appointment of M. Grandperret, red-hot from Tours, the President of the Hante Cour See Fourth Page.